Methodist Girls' School (Primary) Primary 3 Continual Assessment 1 (2008) English Language Paper

Na	me	(
Cla	ass P 3			
Da	te			50
Vo Ch	ction A cabulary (MCQ) (8 mark oose the most suitable ackets.	(s) answer and write its nun	nþer (1, 2, 3,	or 4) in the
1.	Daisy bought ayesterday.	j book which contai	ned informati	ion on reptile:
	(1) guide(2) recipe(3) fiction(4) non-fiction		()
2.	Many children were at t "Matlida" as they are at	the bookstore queuing to but tographed by the	uv the specia	al edition of
	(1) artist(2) author(3) teacher(4) publisher		()
3.	Ali checked thehe should buy it.	for the list of topics	s in the book	to decide if
	(1) title(2) index(3) back cover(4) sub-heading	•	. ()

4	. Bala was so thin water down.	sty after the p	hysical exerc	ises that I	ne	the	
	(1) gulped (2) poured (3) sipped (4) trickled				(
	,					·	
5.	Mrs Tan was blazing fire.	to	o the fireman	who resc	ued þér l	baby from the	
	(1) helpful(2) grateful(3) loving(4) considerate						
					_ ()	_
6.	The	_ of dancers	put on a wor	nderful per	formánc	e last night.	
	(1) band (2) crew (3) team (4) troupe					· · -	
	., .				(-)	
7.	"Please do not James.	Ý	vhen I am sp	eaking," M	liss Tan	said to	
	(1) invade(2) intrude(3) interrupt					*	-
	(4) interfere				(.) .	
8.	Food and drinks an London.	e served to al	I	on bo	ard the fi	light to	
	(1) riders(2) commuters(3) passengers						
	(4) pedestrians			•	()	
					G	So to page 3	

The second secon

Gr Ch	ction B ammar (MCQ) (6 marks) loose the most suitable ackets.) answer and wr	ite its number (1, 2, 3 d	or 4) in the	
9.	The librarianlibrary.	the childre	en as they were talking l	oudly in the	
	(1) scold(2) scolds(3) scolded(4) is scolding		(,)	
10.	The burglar alarm starte fence.	ed to	as the burglar climl	oed over the	
	(1) ring (2) rang (3) rung (4) rings		()	
11.	Lynn is the	of the twins.			
	(1) neat(2) neater(3) neatest(4) most neatly		()	
12.	Last night, as I was tossing and turning in bed, I heard a mouse across the floor.				
	(1) scurry (2) scurries (3) scurried (4) was scurrying				

13.	We should not use too to save the environment.	plastic bags if we want to do	our part
	(1) few (2) little (3) many (4) much	()
14.	Did you any s	sugar? There is no more left in the jar.	
	(1) buy	·	
	(2) buys		
•	(3) bought (4) were buying	. (١

Section C

Vocabulary Cloze (4 marks)
Read the passage carefully. Choose the most suitable word from the words given in the box and write its letter (A to G) in each blank.
USE EACH LETTER ONCE ONLY.

,	 		
(A) abandon	(B) bear	(C) give	(D) house
(E) promise	(F) provide	(G) receives	(H) welcomes

Vocabulary Cloze (4 marks)

Read the passage carefully. Choose the most suitable word from the words given in the box and write its letter (A to &) in each blank. USE EACH LETTER ONCE ONLY.

,			
(A) arrived	(В) соор	_(C) enclosure	(D) entered
(E) guests	(F) immediately	(G) soon	(H) visitors

On 25 th December 2007, a Siberian tiger at San Francisco Zoo, in the
_USA, escaped from its cage. It attacked three(Q19). One of
them was killed and the other two persons were badly hurt. The tiger attacked
the three men just outside its(Q20). Two of them managed to
run to a nearby café for help. The tiger ran after them and continued to attack
them. When the police(Q21), they saw the tiger sitting on the
ground next to a dead man. The police(Q22) shot and killed the
tiger. It was indeed a memorable Christmas Day for the people who visited the
Z00.

Section D Grammar Cloze (4 marks)

Read the passage carefully. Choose the most suitable word from the words given in the box and write its letter (A to G) in each blank. USE EACH LETTER ONCE ONLY.

(A) go	(B) goes	(C) gone	(D) going
(E) are going	(F) is going	(G) went	

Alice loves to read. She	(Q23) to the library with her
family every Sunday.	(Q24) to the library is part of their weekly
routine. Regardless of the weather,	Alice and her family(Q25) to
the library every Sunday. However,	last Sunday, her sister had a singing
competition so Alice and her family_	(Q26) to the library on
Saturday instead. Alice enjoys her v	isits to the library. The library has all sorts of
books which she can read to her hea	irt's content

Grammar Cloze (4 marks)

Read the passage carefully. Choose the most suitable word from the words given in the box and write its letter (A to G) in each blank. USE EACH LETTER ONCE ONLY.

,			
(A) and	(B) as	(C) but	(D) into
(E) onto	(F) so	(G) while	
	— — —		

A curious frog fell into a pail which was half-filled with fresh i	nilk when he
was hopping around in a barn. He tried to get out of the pail	
(Q27) the sides of the pail were too high and steep.	This frog
was determined to get out of the pail(Q28) he conti	
struggle. He kicked and kicked (Q29) finally, the m	
turned into a big chunk of butter! Now, he could hop	(Q30) the
butter and get out of the pail! The moral of this story is "Never Give	l lo!"

Section E Comprehension (20 marks)

A. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Many people are afraid of snakes. They have often heard stones of people who die after being bitten by snakes.

Snakes have scales. Their long bodies loop and the scales push against the ground. Snakes can gracefully glide along rocks, logs, mud and sand by twisting and turning. As a snake gets bigger, its skin gets tighter and tighter until the snake wiggles out of it — wearing a new škin that it has grown! A snake sheds its skin a few times a year.

Most snakes will not hurt people as they usually shy away from them. Snakes cannot travel very far in cold weather because their bodies are stiff. In places where the winter is very cold, snakes hide under rocks or under the ground. They sleep for a very long period of time. This is known as hibernation.

Snakes can be as small as a worm or large enough to eat a goat whole! Most snakes live on land but some live in trees or in the water. Small snakes eat grasshoppers, beetles and other insects. Larger snakes eat mice, squirrels and rabbits. The huge ones can eat a small deer or even other snakes.

Some snakes catch their food by biting it while others catch it by wrapping themselves around it and squeezing it. Snakes swallow their food whole instead of chewing it. They have to rest for a few days after that. If snakes are not careful, they can be eaten by eagles, hawks, owls or mongooses.

0	r 4) in the brackets.	its number ((1, 2, 3
3-	f. Scales help snakes to		
	(1) move		
	(2) keep warm		
	(3) attack their prey		
	(4) wiggle out of their skin		
		(.	1
	•	`)
32.	In cold weather, snakes		
	(1) hurt people		
	(2) travel very far (3) have stiff bodies		
	(4) keep away from people		
	to mosp andy norm people		
		()
33.	Erom th.		
00.	From the passage, we know that snakes		
	(1) come in many sizes		
	(2) are small like worms		
	(3) eat plants and animals		
	(4) live in trees all the time		
		,	
		()
34.	Which of the following and		
	Which of the following statements is true?		
	(1) Most snakes live in the water.		
	(4) III WIO DIACES the spakes bit.		
	177 TOTALE ULTIME STAM ALE.		
	(4) People are fearful of snakes because all snake bites a	-	
	a state of the stake biles a	re fatal.	
		(
		`	,

- Snakes are prey to __ 35.

 - (1) goats and owls(2) eagles and owls(3) hawks and squirrels(4) rats and grasshoppers

B. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A play, unlike a skit, has a plot, a story line that players act out. Also, the characters are more like real people than characters in a skit. When you act in a play, try to understand the character you represent. Then try to feel, talk, and act like him. Never drop out of a character and be yourself, not even for a moment.

If the audience laughs loudly during the play, pause for a moment but stay as the character. When it is quiet enough for the audience to hear the next line, go on with the play.

Pantomime, that is, acting without words, is a type of play. The expression on your face or the movement of your body will tell the audience how you feel.

Actors in a play must work together as a team. They must act out the story in such a way that the audience can hear the lines, understand the plot, and react to the situation. Each actor must not only know his own lines and be able to say them clearly, he must also know the play as a whole so well that he can react to the lines and actions of other actors and so keep the play moving towards its climax, the exciting point of the plot.

•	your answers in complete sentences.
	What is the plot in a play?
	·
	' .
•	What must an actor do in order to make his character appear real?
	n what way is a pantomime different from a play?
	-
	Why is the expression on the actor's face especially important to the audience in a pantomime?
_	
_	

Please check your work carefully.



ANSWER SHEET

EXAM PAPER 2008

SCHOOL : MGS PRIMARY SCHOOL SUBJECT : PRIMARY 3 ENGLISH

TERM

: CA 1

01	02	03	04	05	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16 Q1	7
4	2	2	1	2	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	G	D F	:_]

018 019 020	021	022	023	024	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34
A H C	A		В				С	_		∴ E	_1_	3	1_	2

35)2

- 36)A plot in a play is a story line that players act out.
- 37)A actor must try to feel, talk and act like the character.
- 38)Pantomime is a play that you must act without words.
- 39)It is because the expression on the actor's face will tell the audience how you feel.
- 40)It is because he can react to the lines and actions of other actors and so keep the play moving towards its climax.

- 71) She wanted to check when the Moscow circus was arriving.
- 72)She was nervous.
- 73) The phrase refers to the audience at the circus.
- 74)They enjoyed wondering around and looking at the many circus animals.
- 75)Yes, it was. She peered out of the window of her living room and looked at the town centre.